

DAILY UNION VEDETTE
FRIDAY MORNING—JULY 20, 1861

The Late Peace Proposers.

Taking the prominent facts as telegraphed in regard to the recent proposals for peace, granted, (for we see no good reason to doubt them,) we cannot but think that this—the first actual acknowledgment of their inability to succeed in the aims, the full and speedy accomplishment of which they boasted of at the outset of the war, is highly indicative of a result to be desired by all who have the real interests of the country at heart. No one acquainted with the feeling that actuated the leaders in the rebellion, and which they, so far as possible, imposed upon the masses of their people, can thoroughly understand the straits to which they are reduced, before their accursed pride could so far give way as to present, even the appearance of suing for peace at the hands of the "hated Yankee"—for put the matter as you will, and disguise it in words as you may, that is just in so many words, what is meant by this quasi mission of Marcus Clay, Thompson and Holcombe. How Sanders came to be mixed up in the proposals, we cannot say; certainly, his selection (if he was selected) or the intermingling of his name with the transaction—if only as an amateur and volunteer, is the one circumstance calculated to throw any discredit on the telegram, which gives us the particulars. All the others are men of standing at the South, and what is more, they are or were men of rather a liberal stripe among the slaveocracy—and we repeat our pleasure in the prospect which this action on their part, backed as they are by the Confederate government, gives us of an approaching settlement of the difficulties under which our nation has suffered for the last three years. It is true, we must in the nature of things, finally conquer them, how bunglingly soever things military and legislative may be managed on our side—for the rest, however nimble and rabid, is in the long run no match for the elephant, though he may harass and annoy that docile and quiet beast for a long time. But though the final result has never been in any doubt, how much better is it not for the people on both sides, and more especially those of our misguided opponents, that the horrors of war and the sufferings thereby engendered, should cease before entire exhaustion and that last and barbaric stage of hostilities shall ensue, when might makes right—principle is lost sight of—every man's hand is against that of every man—law and order are overwhelmed and misery with gaunt poverty and want, stare hitherto flourishing communities in the face?

That this is at length seen and appreciated at the South; is, considering the teachings under which the people there have grown up, greatly to their credit, and while we cannot fully realize, we may yet form some idea of the radical and entire change that has come over the leaders in this great rebellion (the most gigantic in history) before they could be so far bent in purpose as to take the initiative, by appointing a committee with power even to treat upon the subject. There never has been a time since the war began, when the great majority of the southern people would not have been desirous of peace and the re-integration of the Union, but the wretched and yet able policy of their leaders prevented the appearance of any such sentiment, at least in such form as to accomplish any result. Now that the hopes (once high) of foreign intervention—of intestine commotion at the North, and of our inability to maintain a blockade of their extensive coast have all fallen to the ground; now that the shrinkage of the rebel line have been such that they have lost two-thirds of the territory with which they began the war; now that they have no treasury save a very burlesque upon the name, and that everything capable of conscription (even by the utmost stretch) has been mercilessly drafted, and that, too, without effect, even the rabid leaders in rebellion perceive that their cause is hopeless, and put forth this last evidently with the sliest view of receiving for themselves terms as favorable as possible. The unanimous nomination of President Lincoln by the Baltimore Convention and his equally

osiastic support in the next Autumn, prove to us that the people are determined the Union shall be maintained, and they now wish, with what grace they may, to make their submission and give in their adhesion. Of course, they do not yet fully understand, of course, their terms as promulgated, are such as are not for a moment to be entertained, but that is what is meant, and the terms offered by them are only the high figures added by a horse jockey on putting up his spavined animal in the market. We are pleased with the disposition manifested by the President, with regard to these commissioners, and trust the result may be the re-establishment of peace, and the re-integration of our beloved country in that career of unexampled prosperity, the course of which has been stayed to so great an extent during the present war.

How is it?—We are told that buyers of the soldiers' extra California pay are offering but fifty cents on the dollar—a sum ridiculously below the value of the paper. The ostensible reason therefore is the alleged fact, that there is no money in the Treasury of California to liquidate these claims; but we are much inclined to dispute the existence of this state of affairs. If it is true, we should like to know what became of the \$600,000, for which California Bonds were offered for sale by the State Treasurer and announced as taken on the 2d of June last? We are inclined to think that late acts of knavish soldiers have caused this state of affairs, thus verifying an old saying, that "good men suffer for the shortcomings of scamps."

MILITARY CHANSON.—Company I, 3d Inf'y, C. V., now at Fort Bridger, has been ordered to Camp Douglas, while Capt. Zabriskie's Company A, 1st Cavalry, Nevada Territory, Volunteers, now at Camp Conness, is ordered to take up the march for Fort Bridger, where the Head-quarters of the Nevada Battalion of Cavalry will be located for the present. Other changes are spoken of, but as there are no published orders on the subject, we cannot state anything definite.

RESTORED.—We learn from the San Francisco *Flag*, that the unexpired portion of sixty days suspension from duty (inflicted upon Lt.-Col. Wm. Jones, 2d Cavalry, C. V., in consequence of the revelations of a Court of Inquiry, held in regard to certain charges preferred against him,) has been remitted by Gen. McDowell, and that Col. Jones has been ordered to Head-quarters of the 2d Cavalry, C. V.

NOTICE.—We call the attention of those who may wish to purchase provisions for themselves or feed for their animals, to the card of Mr. S. J. Lee, Main street, Salt Lake City, at whose storehouse one may either purchase enough for a meal or fit out a train for the Kootenay country. We recommend our readers to give him one call; they will go again of their own accord.

SOLO OUT.—Mr. Thomas Fitch gives notice in the *Washoe Daily Herald*, that he has sold out all his interest in that paper to H. C. Bennett, who is now sole proprietor of the journal named. The *Herald* has been a most excellent paper, and from the reputation and experience of Mr. Bennett in the business, we do not hesitate to predict that it will maintain its admirably high character.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Washington, July 22d.
Dispatches received by Government this afternoon, announce that the rebel Gen. Johnston has been superseded by Gen. Hood, and that a battle had taken place between the opposing armies, in which the rebels were defeated. A dispatch has also been received dated Atlanta, Ga., but no official announcement of the occupation of that place by our forces.

New York, July 22d.
Times' special says the public debt on the 19th was \$1,796,203,367, against \$1,790,033,569 last year.

Report of official demand for the surrender of Sumter, is unfounded.

Washington, July 22d.
The overland Pacific mail contract will expire on the 20th of September. Service is still open to those who desire to contract for its performance from the above mentioned date to June 30th, 1862.

News and advertisements for the new year have not been prepared, nor are its prices known.

New York, July 22d.

The *Herald*'s Hilton Head correspondence says the object of the expedition to Johnson's Island—being to withdraw troops from Savannah and other places—having been fully accomplished; our forces were withdrawn; while our losses do not exceed 150 killed, wounded and missing, that of the rebels must have been over 500.

Fort Leavenworth, July 22d.

Col. Ford telegraphs from Liberty, Mo., that the people in the country north and east of that place are joining Thornton, and his forces are rapidly increasing. Ford's force is too small to effect much, and reinforcements are asked for. Arms have been sent from here to St. Joseph and Kansas City, for arming the loyal men called out by Gen. Fisk.

A later dispatch from Col. Ford, says that Thornton with 2,000 men is moving north, probably with the intention of striking the railroad. Ford left Liberty at 4 o'clock this morning in pursuit.

Curtis has several armed boats patrolling the Missouri to prevent the rebels from crossing.

Reckler and Banks are reported to have 1,000 men in south-west Missouri, threatening our communications with Fort Scott and the south-western border.

It is believed 5,000 of Price's men are in Missouri. They are joined by Thornton's guerrillas and Pawpaws, and will make a formidable force.

A portion of our State militia has been called out, and the troops in this Department will be concentrated for co-operation.

Lakeland, L. I., July 19th.

A fire has been raging on the Island since the 13th, but has at length been extinguished. The fire has burned over a tract of 6,000 acres, extending $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and three in breadth. The loss of property is very heavy, and will reach many hundred thousand dollars.

Bath, Maine, July 21st.

A fire has been raging on the south side of this city since Saturday. One hundred acres have been burnt over, and for the last two days the city has been seriously threatened, the fire having worked its way up to the very edge of the city.

Louisville, July 22d.

To-day's *Nashville Union*, says a telegram has been received from Gen. Sherman which says the enemy attacked General Thomas on Wednesday fiercely, but were handsomely repulsed and roughly handled. The *Union* adds, that the two armies are now on level ground, and that the fighting is now more nearly equal. An installment of fifty rebel women from Georgia, arrived here to-night; three hundred and fifty more are reported as having been sent out of the limits of the United States.

Cairo, July 23d.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 20th has a statement made before the Provost Marshal by Lieut. Allen, from Forrest's command, who deserted and took the oath. He reports that Gen. S. D. Lee commands Polk's old department; that Richardson has been superseded by Neely, he (Richardson) having been charged with making \$2,000,000 out of the conscript business. Richardson escaped punishment, and is now living in western Tennessee. Allen confirms the reported wounding of Forrest at Tupelo. The rebels lost 1,500 in the fight at Guntown with Gen. Sturgis. Most of this loss is attributed to the desperate fighting of our negro troops—nearly all their victims being shot through the head and breast. Allen knew nothing of the President's amnesty proclamation, and says the rebel soldiers are ignorant of it. Southern people think that if Lee and Johnston are beaten the confederacy must fall. But little confidence is felt in the confederacy, and the people are heartily tired of the dreadful pressure they are compelled to submit to. Forrest got 3,000 men in his conscripting expedition in Kentucky.

New York, July 23d.

The *Herald*'s Nashville dispatch says Gen. Roseau left Decatur, Ala., on the 10th, on a most important raid, with a force of 20,000 well mounted men, 1,000 of them armed with Spencer's repeating rifles. The route taken is one that has never been followed during the war, but most of it is identical with the trace pursued by Jackson in the war against the Creek Indians.

The first point of any importance on the route is Blountsville, five miles beyond the Coolee river, then to move rapidly upon Talladega and the nearest bridge or ford over the Tallapoosa river. The route between these two streams is to be very rapidly pursued and the bridges to be completely destroyed. The passage of the Tallapoosa will, in all probability, be made at Tobeoka, and will bring a force in on the Dadeville mountain road, which will carry the railroad at convenient points, and the work of destruction will begin. There are eight bridges on the railroad between Montgomery and Tobeoka. It is more than probable that that number of tunnels and bridges will be found in the valley of Tohopeka and West Point. There are two bridges, one over Big Hollow and Oconeeches, and one over the creek near Columbus. On the other route there are three bridges over Weilnapeka creek and over Mill creek.

Post's special says Sherman has taken 4,000 prisoners, and our loss is 1,500.

New York, July 23d.

Post's special says: A part of Mosby's cavalry, between two and three hundred, entered West Maryland, but it is not known whether there are more behind.

Louisville 23d.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says: Gen. Richards was killed before Atlanta today, another correspondent says he was shot fatally through the lungs.

WASHINGTON 23d.

Richmond papers of the twenty-first contains the following: Shelling of Petersburg for the past two days has been merely nominal, few shells thrown and doing no injury. The *Advertiser* says, official dispatches announce that a large force of Yankees crossed the Shenandoah at Snicker's on the eighteenth and were attacked during the afternoon and driv-

THE CARE OF THE EYES.—Never use a desk or table with the face toward a window. In such case the rays of light coming directly upon the pupil of the eyes, and causing an unnatural and forced contraction thereof, soon permanently injures the eyes. When your table or desk is near a window, sit so that your face turns from and towards it, while you are writing. If your face is towards the window, the oblique rays strike the eye and injure it nearly as much as the direct rays when you are seated of the window. It is always best to sit or stand, while reading or writing, with the window behind you, and next to that, with the light coming over the left side; then, the light illuminates the paper or book, and does not come abruptly upon the eyes. The same remarks are applicable to artificial lights. We are often asked which is the best light—gas, candles, oil, or campfires. Our answer is, it is immaterial which, provided the light of either be strong enough and does not flicker. *Scientific American.*

Labor is scarce in Missouri that good farms are offered, in eligible locations, at five dollars, ten dollars, and fifteen dollars per acre, their owners being glad to dispose of property which they cannot make available at almost any price.

A dealer in ready-made linen advertises shirts and chemisettes under the mellifluous appellation of "male and female envelopes."

Persons who wear a crown. Mine would be uneasy if it didn't wear one.

Incredible as it may seem, many of the richest planters in Jamaica live on coffee grounds.

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
208 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and Austin, Nevada Territory, and on particular attention given to purchases for Utah.

Co-Partnership Notice.
We have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Frey and Abraham Gass, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled RANSOFF & CO., instead of RANSOFF BRO., as heretofore.

S. L. City, August 1, 1864.

C. OLIVE,
MERCHANT, TAILOR,
Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City,
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the
particular attention paid to the manufacture of
CLOTHING.

G. S. L. City, August 1, 1864.

GRANT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
July 21st, 1864.
We, the undersigned owners of claims in the West Mountain Mining District, request that a meeting be held at the earliest day practicable for the purpose of amending and revising the laws of the aforesaid district; and on the 21st of this month, Robert Pollock, G. W. Carlton, Geo. W. Chamberlin, John Spencer, Geo. W. Liss, Henry Pooler, Geo. W. Andrews, Alanson Beebe, J. Abbott, Thos. E. McAuliffe, Jacob Strock, Wm. McKane, Geo. E. Tierney, Geo. M. Campbell, Upton S. Mathis, S. H. Sturt, Gaylord Mead, Evelyn Weston, Walter F. Becker, Broderick Wallace, Agustus Lincoln, T. Shively, D. Cook, John Hughes, John Morris, Geo. W. Crowley, John Wiener, Peter Kristen, P. D. Butler, Chas. C. Green, Ira M. Buchanan, James W. Yocham, and many others, have had a meeting at the office of the "Daily Union Vehetite" in the city of Salt Lake, U. T., and have adopted the following resolution:

MINING NOTICE.
The Miners of West Mountain District will hold a meeting on the 2d of August, at the Jordan Bridge, G. S. L. City, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of amending and revising the laws of said district.

FOR SALE.
GUNNY SACKS, GRAIN SACKS and Packing Boxes of all kinds, in the U. S. Substitution Store, Salt Lake City.

Call and examine our stock.

100 ft.

GILBERT & SONS,

At present have in the store 100 ft.

men's slacks—trousers—breeches and boots: also and abundant supplies have been obtained for a day or two ago and cannot be had.

NEW Goods! New Goods!

Just in time for the season.

Industries and supplies of the

best quality and prices.

Send out to meet the demand of

the miners.

FINE APPAREL comes to 100 ft.

100 ft. also

100 ft. also